

## EARLY POTATOES VERY IMPORTANT

Some Essential Points in Growing That Average Gardener Is Apt to Overlook.

### FOOD SUPPLY MUST BE READY

Good, Plump, Disease-Free Seed and Plenty of Fertilizer Are Essential—Keep Bugs Off by Dusting or Spraying.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)  
Early potatoes are grown in most home gardens, but there are just a few points in the potato-growing game that the home gardener is likely to overlook. Which are very important. First of all, potatoes grow quickly, and their food supply must be all ready and waiting for them when they start. They are heavy feeders and want plenty to draw upon. In other words, the soil for Irish potatoes must not only be rich but it must be rich in plant food of certain kinds. Land that was well manured the previous season, and which contains plenty of organic matter is best. The first step in preparing the soil is to be made or plow it in to a depth of eight or nine inches, then break up the clods. If there be any, and pulverize the soil practically as deep as it is spaded or plowed.

**How to Use Fertilizer.**  
Common fertilizers give good results for growing potatoes, especially if the fertilizer contains potash, as potatoes require more potash than is usually present in the soil. Fertilizer manufacturers mix special brands for potatoes, and these are generally the richest in potash. How much fertilizer to use will depend upon the fertility of the soil, but as a rule eight pounds to each 100 feet of row will be about right. A good way to apply the fertilizer is to make the holes or furrows and then put the fertilizer in the bottom of each hole or furrow, cover them with an inch or two of soil, then scatter the fertilizer along the row so that it will become well mixed with the soil in completing the covering of the seed. Another method is to scatter the fertilizer in the furrows and mix it with the soil by dragging the piece of seed potatoes.

**Best Kind of Seed.**  
Small, straight seed, set in the bottom of the barrel at the end of winter, are not fit for seed. Only plump, disease-free potatoes, on which the eyes are beginning to start, should be used for seed. Seed grown in Maine, New York, Michigan, Wisconsin, or some other special seed producing section will as a rule give best results. Seedmen get the seed potatoes

shipped in by the carload and then sell them to gardeners in small quantities. It takes about ten bushels (600 pounds) of seed potatoes to grow an acre. One bushel of seed will plant one-tenth of an acre, which is a space 43 feet wide by 100 feet long. A peck of seed potatoes (10 pounds) should plant 300 feet of row, each potato being cut into chunky pieces having at least one good eye to plant.

**Seed potatoes should not be cut until all ready to plant.** Whenever seed potatoes are cut and allowed to stand, the cut surfaces dry out, turn black and the seed loses vitality very rapidly. Scarify or disseed seed potatoes before planting. The variety of potatoes to plant will depend largely upon locality. Irish Cobbler is one of the leading early varieties while Rural New Yorker, Early Ohio, Triumph, Green Mountain, and others are grown extensively. Plant the variety most common in your area in the locality, but be sure that the seed is free from disease and is in good, sound condition.

**Furrow System Economical.**  
A much simpler irrigation system consists of small furrows, made along the rows of plants, which are filled with water. After the water has soaked into the soil the furrows should be filled with dry soil. In order to irrigate by the furrow system the land must be reasonably level or slope gradually in one direction. Little banks of earth can be put in the furrow at intervals to hold the water from flowing to the lower end, thus distributing it to every part of the row.

**Do not plant potatoes too deep.** Four inches is about the proper depth. Leave the surface almost level, and see that there are no clods, stones, or pieces of soil directly over the hills. Potatoes are one of the first garden crops to plant in the springtime, and it is safe to put the seed in the ground two or three weeks before the date of the last heavy frost. In case there is a likely to be a freeze after the plants come up, cover them with an inch or two of loose earth to protect them. They may be uncovered as soon as the weather warms up or they come up through the soil themselves.

**Meals From Home Garden.**  
Every member of the family requires nearly 1,100 meals annually. How many of these are coming from the home garden this year?

**Save Soil Moisture.**  
Early sowing saves soil moisture. Harrow or disk as soon as the texture of the soil will permit.

**Sun Needed for Garden.**  
Don't plant a garden where the sun does not shine for at least five hours each bright day.

## GARDEN VALUE AIDED BY PERENNIAL CROPS

Bush Fruits Should Be Grown Where Space Permits.

### Asparagus Will Thrive Almost Everywhere in Good Soil—Rhubarb Can Be Planted Along Fence—Utilize All Space.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)  
Plantings of perennial fruit and vegetables add to the interest and value of every home garden. In localities where they may be grown, some fruit trees and bush fruits should be planted wherever space permits. In addition to the small fruits there are a few permanent vegetables which should not be overlooked.

One of these is asparagus, which will thrive almost anywhere, provided the soil is good. It should be planted in 15 to 20 feet square in one corner of the garden will supply all of the asparagus needed by an average family.

A few hills of rhubarb in sections where it will grow can be planted along the garden fence, and one or two of the family supply. The same is true of horse radish and of a number of the herbs, including thyme, tarragon, sage, grapes of the type and variety suited to the locality should have been included in the home garden. These can be grown on an arbor over the

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## Frock Fabrics Made in Paris

The making of women's clothes constitutes the third largest industry in the world. The uninitiated may speak of fashion, but nevertheless, it is a big and more important subject, yielding a more widespread influence than most people realize. One of the strongest branches of fashion's tree is fabrics. For a long time this was only a slender twig.

Then it suddenly began to grow and in a very short period of time it developed into a big tree with many branches. Designers now delight to lavish their best efforts on textiles, for here their art finds unlimited scope. Woollens, silks or cottons—any one taken separately is no small subject today.

Hotter, more French make of fabrics, is one whose genius apparently never flags. During the months directly following the recent war, when the difficulty of getting new materials and workers was almost insurmountable, his work continued. Weavers of cloth, designers, and makers of fabrics, amid the ruins of their factories, and the things that they produced were little short of marvelous.

One might have expected the merchandise turned out under such conditions to be plain and uninteresting. On the contrary, the charm and originality of pattern were very great. Rodier's new spring and summer materials, which are more beautiful than any he has hitherto made, although his fabrics always have stood for the unusual in both pattern and color. The proof of this is the fact that his designs are being widely employed in the models brought out by the greatest French dress-makers.

**Populaire Much Like Poplin.**  
An interesting new woolen velvet called populaire. In weave it is very like poplin, but the pattern is the only difference being that it is softer. It might be said to combine the characteristics of flannel and poplin. Rodier and his French makers are famous for their suits and coats, are making extensive use of this. Populaire comes in 17 shades. There are wonderful reds, soft, dark greens and enough browns and tans to please all tastes. Among the lighter shades there is a greenish blue and a mauve tint, each beautiful. Other lightweight woollens are in rust, green, and blue. For the summer, leaves, twigs and pine needles.

In spite of all the wonderful shades the preference is given to beige, not only in populaire but in every other material. Throughout the entire collection of new cloths and silks by Rodier, this shade predominates. There are many variations of the color, from the palest tints to darker hues almost brown. Cloths of other colors frequently have a relief embroidery in beige tone.

**The Creamy Casha Cloth** that Lanvin exploited so freely last season is called d'ersa Populaire. The pattern resembles the surface of a wave, with its alternating one-quarter inch squares of crinkled and plain material. It is a very new and bright shade of the modern sport costume as well as dark colors.

Suits and chifons are embroidered in relief and the same manner as the woollens. An afternoon dress of black satin and black chiffon is embroidered in relief with the pattern of the deep throat tunic which extends to the bottom of the skirt and the lower portion of the bell-shaped skirt.

The bodice and foundation skirt are of the satin, the former being heavily embroidered across the front and the skirt with the gold embroidery. The short upper sleeves. At the back there is a rather broad and loose hanging band of the black satin which extends from the shoulders to the waistline. Under this panel the deep shawl ends pass and knot at the left side of the skirt at a medium low waistline.

**Fantastic Braslets in Cobra Designs.**  
Satin and chiffon are combined in a frock. The satin is dark blue and the chiffon red embroidered in silver gray. The underlay is of satin and is embroidered down each side with the gold embroidery. The skirt is cut with hip poke and apron front and the bodice is divided and embroidered down each side. The bodice across the front is well covered with the gold embroidery. The skirt is cut with hip poke and apron front and the bodice is divided and embroidered down each side. The bodice across the front is well covered with the gold embroidery.

**Pattern in Plaid.**  
The bodice portion of a simple coat-dress of beige populaire trimmed with a printed floral, blue striped with yellow, shows the back panel cut in one with the right side front and the deep ash gray, the ends of the latter and the reverse being lined with the flannel. It fastens low on the

**Seeding Clover with Oats.**  
If Not Pastured Too Closely and Clover Is Kept Off Clover Should Succeed.  
Clover is sometimes seeded with oats to be used for pasture. If not pastured too closely and if live stock are prevented from trampling the field when wet, the clover should succeed. However, chances are that the success of the clover is improved if the oats is cut for hay.

**Big Virtue of Sandy Soils.**  
Roots of Plants Pass Through It Readily, But It Dries Out Quickly—Clay Holds Water.  
The chief virtue of sandy soil is that the roots of plants can pass through it readily. Its chief fault is that it dries out too quickly. Clay soil holds water well, but it tends to crack and harden. Both types of soil need stable manure—it loosens up clay and helps sand to hold moisture.

**Lessen Work of Cultivation.**  
The work of cultivating a garden will be greatly reduced if special attention is given to the preparation of the soil before the seeds are planted.

**Value of Silage.**  
Considering the present value of corn, labor, rent of land etc. a ton of silage is worth \$8.  
**Cooperation Necessary.**  
Cooperation is as necessary as a corn planter to a successful farmer.

## IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

LESSON FOR MAY 15

WORKING WITH OTHERS.

LESSON TEXT—1 Cor. 12:4-7.  
One of the most important subjects in the Bible is the subject of the church. The church is a body of Christ, and members in particular—1 Cor. 12:4-7.  
REFERENCE MATERIAL—1 Kings 6:2-3; 2 Kings 18:1-2; 2 Kings 19:1-2; 2 Kings 20:1-2; 2 Kings 21:1-2; 2 Kings 22:1-2; 2 Kings 23:1-2; 2 Kings 24:1-2; 2 Kings 25:1-2; 2 Kings 26:1-2; 2 Kings 27:1-2; 2 Kings 28:1-2; 2 Kings 29:1-2; 2 Kings 30:1-2; 2 Kings 31:1-2; 2 Kings 32:1-2; 2 Kings 33:1-2; 2 Kings 34:1-2; 2 Kings 35:1-2; 2 Kings 36:1-2; 2 Kings 37:1-2; 2 Kings 38:1-2; 2 Kings 39:1-2; 2 Kings 40:1-2; 2 Kings 41:1-2; 2 Kings 42:1-2; 2 Kings 43:1-2; 2 Kings 44:1-2; 2 Kings 45:1-2; 2 Kings 46:1-2; 2 Kings 47:1-2; 2 Kings 48:1-2; 2 Kings 49:1-2; 2 Kings 50:1-2; 2 Kings 51:1-2; 2 Kings 52:1-2; 2 Kings 53:1-2; 2 Kings 54:1-2; 2 Kings 55:1-2; 2 Kings 56:1-2; 2 Kings 57:1-2; 2 Kings 58:1-2; 2 Kings 59:1-2; 2 Kings 60:1-2; 2 Kings 61:1-2; 2 Kings 62:1-2; 2 Kings 63:1-2; 2 Kings 64:1-2; 2 Kings 65:1-2; 2 Kings 66:1-2; 2 Kings 67:1-2; 2 Kings 68:1-2; 2 Kings 69:1-2; 2 Kings 70:1-2; 2 Kings 71:1-2; 2 Kings 72:1-2; 2 Kings 73:1-2; 2 Kings 74:1-2; 2 Kings 75:1-2; 2 Kings 76:1-2; 2 Kings 77:1-2; 2 Kings 78:1-2; 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